[Mr. K. L. Moudgill.]

There was a suggestion in regard to the Koran teachers which, unfortunately, was side-tracked into a larger academic question of religious instruction in schools. I do not think it is necessary to deal with that point in detail.

I may generally assure the honourable members who have spoken on behalf of the Muslim community that the department has been and is continuing its interest in the special needs and requirements of the community. In view of what I have said, I hope the honourable member will not press his motion.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the Muhammadan lady graduate did not avail of the opprotunity of getting admission into the Training College because of co-education there?

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: No, Sir. That is not correct.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motions No. 105 and 106.

The following motions were not moved as they related to non-votable items:---

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR:

105. "To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 49,64,734 for Education by Re. 1."

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI:

106. "To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 48,42,681 under Demand III by Re. 1."

The motion that a sum of Rs. 48,42,681 minus Re. 1 under Demand III—Education Department—excluding Travancore University and the All-India Oriental Conference, be granted was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IV—TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY, ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE AND UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES—Rs. 1,08,790.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*University Special Officer*): Sir, I beg to move that under Demand IV—Travancore University, All-India Oriental Conference and Uplift of Backward Communities an allotment of Rs. 1,08,790 may be made.

The following motions were not moved.

Motion Nos. 107 to 115.

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR:

107. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,524 for Clerks Stenographer etc. by Re. 1.
(To discuss the desirability of having a University for Travancore at present.)

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—*Contingencies.*

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR:

108. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,248 for contingencies by Re. 1.
(To discuss the desirability of accepting the principle of communal representation in the constitution of the Syndicate and Senate of the University, if it takes shape.)

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XXV—CONSTITUTION OF TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—*Total Allotment.*

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

109. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for Travancore University by Re. 1 (To discuss the question of having a Travancora University.)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

110. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for Travancore University by Re. 1. (To discuss the question of the University.)

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,719 for Travancore University by Rs. 5. (To speak about the constitution of Travancore University.)

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

112. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for Travancore University by Re. 1. (To discuss about the scheme of the University and to record the protest against the policy of the Government in not bringing the scheme to the notice of the public earlier.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

113. To omit the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for Travancore University. (Because no sum should be spent on the scheme before convincing the public of the necessity for a separate Travancore University.)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI :

114. To omit the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for the constitution of the Travancore University.

MR. P. K. KUNJU :

115. To omit the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for the constitution of Travancore University.

Motion No. 116.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Thodupuzha*) : Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 71,522 for the constitution of Travancore University may be omitted. In making this motion and placing it before the House for its consideration I wish to make one point very clear. I am not at all opposed to the ideal of a separate University for Travancore. Not only in this respect but in several other respects also it should be our ideal to be self-sufficient. There is no dispute as regards that point. The problem of a separate University, my submission is, is a momentous one. It is bound to make our State commit to big and heavy financial expenditures. The question will have to be considered in all its bearings and aspects. This cut motion in a budget session is not the.....

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, may I know.....

PRESIDENT : The honourable member has not yielded

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, he has yielded. What I want to know from the member is whether this motion is a cut motion ?

PRESIDENT : No it is for the omission of the allotment.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH : This omission motion is not the proper place for its consideration and deliberation proper...

I cannot understand and I do not understand why the Government cannot bring this scheme as a separate measure to this House.

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[Mr. N. V. Joseph.]

They could have introduced in this House a University Bill and considered the whole problem in all its bearings. If this demand is not granted now, the Government's ordinary routine business is not going to suffer. It will not dislocate the existing order of things. My case is that Government should wait for three months or six months or even a year before starting the scheme. Then we will have ample time and full opportunity to discuss the whole question. The nature of the contemplated University, the type of it and whether it is different from these types with which we are familiar—all these are matters which require anxious deliberations. As a matter of fact we are aware that it may touch affect the whole system of our education. The question is so momentous that it should not be treated lightly by this House. The policy of asking us to grant big sums without giving us proper and sufficient time for a full consideration of the problem, I take as an encroachment upon the rights and privileges of this House. So not only to have a clear understanding of the whole thing and to apply our intelligence and to make intelligent criticism on it and offer useful suggestions I request the Government to delay the thing and to bring it another time. This is a case in which the dignity, the privilege and the rights of this House are concerned. I would appeal to this whole House to refuse the Demand. The delay will not cause any harm to the ultimate execution of the scheme. So I strongly urge that the matter may be delayed for a few months and lie before this House. Then we will have the satisfaction that we have applied our intelligence and that we have considered the matter as business men and as responsible representatives of the people. With these few words I commend the motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR. സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറും പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ആലോചിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് ഏതാണ്ട് പ ഭ കൊല്ലത്തോളമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പ ഭ കൊല്ലകാലത്തിനിടക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിൽനിന്നും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുപയ്യാലോചിക്കുന്നതിനു രണ്ടുകമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ഒന്നു ഫൻ ഫൻ-ലും മറ്റതു ഫൻ ഭ ലും ഓരോ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കമ്മറ്റി അംഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയുള്ള പ്രധാനികളും മറും പരസ്പര വിരുദ്ധങ്ങളായ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണെന്നു സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടാണ് ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾക്കും പുറമേ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപനത്തിനും അനുകൂലമായി ഒരു റിക്കാർഡ് ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു സ്ഥാത്താം കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടാണ്. ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മാന്യമെമ്പർ ഒന്നു

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രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമേ പറഞ്ഞുള്ളൂ വെങ്കിലും എനിക്ക് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഇവിടെ അവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി അഭിപ്രായ വ്യത്യാസമില്ലെന്നും എന്നാൽ ഇതു് പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ഇതു ധൃതഗതിവേണോ കുറെക്കൂടി താമസിച്ചു പോരെയോ എന്നുമാണു് തന്റെ സംശയമെന്നും ഉള്ളതാണു ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മാന്യമെമ്പരുടെ പ്രസംഗസംക്ഷിപ്തമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതു്.

ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രശസ്തിയേയും അഭിമാനത്തേയും അന്തസ്സിനേയും പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിനു് ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പര്യാപ്തമാകുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്കു് ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പ്രശ്നമാണോ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതല്ല പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധമാക്കേണ്ടകാര്യമാണോ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു; എന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പരിഷ്കാരത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും വളരെ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നുവെന്നു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറത്തുള്ളവരും ഏറെക്കുറെ അഭിമാനിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സ്ഥിതി പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഏറ്റവും ശോചനീയമാണു്. ബറോഡായിൽ ഫ്രാൻസിസ് പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഫ്രീ വില്ലേജുകളിൽ ജോലി ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ഫ്രാൻസിസ്-ൽ ബറോഡാ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ബറോഡായെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പ്രശസ്തി സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണു്. ചിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി വേണ്ട സൌജന്യങ്ങളും സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി അത്ര തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. എല്ലാവക്കും പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിക്കാനുള്ള പരിതസ്ഥിതികൾ വരുത്തിയതിനുശേഷം ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ എന്നു ഈ സഭയും ഗവണ്മെന്റും ഗാഢമായി ചിന്തിക്കണം. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉണ്ടായതുകൊണ്ടു് ചില ഗുണങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതോടുകൂടിതന്നെ ചില ദോഷങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ആ ദോഷങ്ങളെ പരിത്യജിച്ചു് ഗുണങ്ങളെമാത്രം സ്വീകരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണ

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[Mr. Kannara Gopala Panickar]

മുള്ള ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിച്ചശേഷം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആദ്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ കമ്മറ്റിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇതു് ഒരു കേരളസർവ്വകലാശാലയായിരിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പര്യാലോചിച്ചപ്പോൾ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി എവിടെസ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടായി തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ ചേന്നു ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിന്റെ ഹെഡ കാർട്ടേഴ്സ് തിരുവനന്തപുരമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. എന്നാൽ അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറത്തുള്ള കേരളീയർക്കു സമ്മതമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. അതിന്റെ ഭരണം ആരാണു് നടത്തേണ്ടതു്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണംമുഴുവനും കയ്യേറ്റു നടത്താമെന്നാണു് പറയുന്നതു. സ്റ്റാത്താ കമ്മറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപനത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ രണ്ടുസംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഒന്നാമതു് ഇവിടത്തന്നെ സ്പെഷ്യലായിട്ടുള്ള ചില പഠനങ്ങൾ നടക്കണമെന്നാണു്. അതുടക്കനോജളിക്കലും ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയലും ആയിട്ടുള്ള സാങ്കേതിക പഠനം ഇവിടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയതിനു ശേഷം ഒരു (സെൻട്രൽടെക്നിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിട്ടിട്ടു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നാണു്. ഈ രണ്ടു സംഗതികൾ സാധിച്ചതിൻശേഷം ഇവിടെ ഒരു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമില്ല. യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനുള്ള രണ്ടാമത്തെ വാദം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ ധനസ്ഥിതി ഇത്രഭീമമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവുചെയ്യ ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി വലിയ മുതലാളികളുടെയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും സന്താനങ്ങളായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സുഖസൗകര്യാദികൾക്കു് വേണ്ടിയുള്ളതാണു്. ഗ്രാമീണരും കൃഷിക്കാരുമായ ആളുകൾക്കു് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ ഗുണമെന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ല. അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെയൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ അയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവും അവക്കില്ല. അവരുടെ പ്രധാനമായ ആവശ്യം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടസൗകര്യം കിട്ടുക ആഹാരം സമ്പാദിക്കാനുള്ള വഴി മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുക നഗ്നത മറക്കാൻ മാത്രം വസ്ത്രം സിദ്ധിക്കുക മുതലായവയാണു്. ഈ

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സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ ഗൗരവമായി ഈ സഭ പര്യാലോചിക്കണമെന്നമാത്രമാകുന്നു എനിക്ക് ഇവിടെ പറവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചശേഷം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നതു കൂടുതൽനന്നായിരിക്കും.

യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ചൊരു ദോഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും വേർതിരിക്കപ്പെട്ടുമെന്നുള്ളതാണു. അങ്ങനെ വേർതിരിച്ചാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നു ബിരുദ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നവക്ക് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു പുറമേയുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു രക്ഷയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. ഇതും വളരെ ഗൗരവമായി ആലോചിക്കണം. യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ പ്രധാനമായ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെപ്പറ്റി വിവരിച്ചുപറയുന്ന കൂട്ടത്തിൽ വ്യാപാരം വ്യവസായം, സാങ്കേതികം ഈ വക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസങ്ങൾ നൽകി രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായികമായി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനാണെന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയില്ലാതെതന്നെ ഉടനെ സാങ്കേതികവും വ്യവസായപരവും ആയി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു സാധിക്കും. സാങ്കേതികപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തി ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കായ്യും ആലോചനകൂടാതെ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് തൽക്കാലം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിമാറ്റിവക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങികൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, in the course of the budget discussion several members spoke about the University Scheme as something new and startling that has been sprung upon the unsuspecting public.....

PRESIDENT: In a slightly louder voice please.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: By the Dewan who is in a hurry to bring about a millenium in Travancore. Well, Sir, the question of a University for Travancore is at least 25 years old as my friend Mr. Gopala Panickar just pointed out. There were several representations in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the old Legislative Council for the establishment of a University in Travancore. The Government in November 1917 appointed a committee to go into the whole question. That committee two years after submitted an interim report which by a majority favoured the idea of establishing a University. But at that time the report of the Calcutta University Commission was about to be published and the Madras University was proposing to make some changes in its constitution in accordance with the recommendation of

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the Sadler Commission. So, the idea of establishing a University here was also postponed. Subsequently early in 1923 a nonofficial member of the Legislative Council moved a resolution on the floor of the House that it is desirable that a residential and teaching University be established at Trivandrum. This resolution was discussed and many members favoured the idea. But on the assurance given by the Government member who got up and stated that the Government would appoint a fresh committee to go into the whole question in the light of the changes that had taken place inside and outside Travancore, the resolution was not pressed. Accordingly in April 1923 Government appointed a committee an influential and powerful committee of which two distinguished outsiders, the late Father Honore and Dr. John Mathai were members. This committee unanimously recommended that a University in Travancore is both desirable and feasible. After a careful investigation of literacy figures, the number of schools, the number of undergraduates who were undergoing courses in Colleges, the character of the courses of university grade that were conducted in our colleges and finally of the administrative and academic personnel that were available, they came to this conclusion unanimously. So, this question is not a new one at all.

A reference was made to the Statham Report. The Education Reforms Committee was appointed to look into the whole question of education. That Committee, presided over by Mr. Statham, who was for some time the Educational Commissioner to the Government of India and who is now the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages of the existing position and came to the deliberate conclusion that disadvantages of affiliation to the Madras University outweighed the advantages. He recommended that educational policy and programme should be so shaped that a Travancore University might be established as early as possible. Moreover the Education Reforms Committee's Report was discussed in both the Houses of the legislature and there was, so far as I can recollect, no dissentient voice at all with regard to this matter. Then, Sir, most of us are aware that there was also a Committee consisting of non-officials called the Kerala University Committee which functioned off and on. This Committee which had representatives from Cochin Malabar and Travancore proposed to approach the three Governments on this matter.

Then again, take the attitude of the Madras University itself. Again and again, in the proceedings of their Senate, resolutions have been moved and carried that, gradually, other smaller Universities should be created within the Madras University area. Look at the Madras University Act itself. The Preamble says "It is desirable by the concentration and coordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the University to prepare for the institution of new Universities." Educationists connected

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with the Madras University have realised that the Madras University has become too unwieldy and that it cannot function as efficiently and as usefully with its large jurisdiction and its numerous bodies as it can within a smaller area.

Sir, the present decision of Government is based, partly at least, on all these considerations which I have now set forth. The *rasion d'etre* of a University for Travancore has been most authoritatively and convincingly expounded by the present Dewan on several occasions.

Now, what are the grounds on which the Travancore Government have decided to establish a University as early as possible? In the first place Sir, Government have undertaken a vigorous and rapid policy and programme of industrialisation. We need trained men who shall be able to play their part worthily in the various schemes, industrial, agricultural and commercial, in the various schemes relating to the development of the resources of the State. We need trained men who will play a worthy part in these great undertakings. We also need a good research section, not higher academic research on abstract branches of scientific knowledge which will give us only Ph Ds' and D.Sc's , but research on parctical industrial problems, a research section which will study the needs of local industries, with will actively help in the industrial development of the country.

Then Sir, consider the gravity and magnitude of the problem of unemployment. The supply of men for routine work in Government offices and in business houses far exceeds the demand. In Travancore, the saturation point was reached several years ago. More than 8 years ago, an Unemployment Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Government of Travancore. I had the privilege of being the Chairman of that Committee, which recommended vigorous industrialisation. To quote a passage from that report :

> "Travancore has not yet been organised for the production of wealth and her resources remain undeveloped. The economic backwardness of the country is the root-cause of unemployment among the educated classes. In an industrially developed country the avenues to employment are various and manifold. In England, for example, the Dictionary of Occupations published by the Ministry of the Labour mentions 16,000 occupations excluding administrative service (Army, Navy and Civil service) and excluding professional service (Lawyers, Doctors etc.). In Travancore the Census Report enumerates 40 occupations".

Vigorous industrial developement was strongly advocated in that report. It was even suggested that the first claim on the time and energy of the Dewan of the State, situtated as we are, should be that of the industrial development of the State. No formal orders, so far as I can remember, were received on that Report. But it gladdens my heart to find that that recommendation has not only been accepted but has been vigorously given effect to in the present regime.

There is the famous Report by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on unemployment. Before he wrote that Report he studied the condition in Europe, and the League of Nations Reports on Unemployment. He came to the conclusion that the problem in India should be tackled

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from two angles, (i) to provide more avenues of employment and (ii) to overhaul the educational system, to give it a reorientation, to reorganise it thoroughly. He also argued that, unless the problem of unemployment in India is solved, and solved quickly, there will be danger to the Indian Government, and there will be danger to the Indian Society. More or less in the same words, in the speech which he made at the University Conference, our Dewan has emphasised the acuteness of this problem in Travancore and the urgent political necessity of solving it. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said 'If I were a young man of 18 and if after education I am not able to get two square meals a day, I shall have no hesitation in becoming a communist or an anarchist'. Politically and economically therefore the problem is very serious and very urgent. And, for tackling this problem we require a University which will not be a mere copy of other Universities, having the same courses, holding the same examinations and giving the same kind of degrees. I shall presently explain that we propose to concentrate on technological courses, engineering courses, practical courses. But that will be followed up by the gradual reorganisation of the lower stages of education in the State, primary and secondary. My friend Mr. Gopala Panickar argued that primary education was far more important than University education and that the Government should spend more money on primary education. Sir, there is no necessary antagonism between primary and University education. As Director of Public Instruction, I made an investigation into the question of introducing compulsory primary education in the State. I found that we shall need Rs 120 lakhs spread over a period of ten years. I may assure my friends that a University will not need anything like that. We are now spending Rs. 5 lakhs on our colleges. I consider that our maximum expenditure when the University is in full swing will be Rs 10 lakhs. Rs 5 lakhs more than the present expenditure on our colleges; and the minimum additional expenditure will be only Rs. 3 lakhs. I think that accroding to the present financial estimate for the proposed University we require about Rs 5 lakhs more maximum, or Rs. 3 lakhs more minimum. If we go in for a medicial faculty later on, the cost may be a little more.

Look at our resources, Sir, honestly, Sir, if some competent educationist comes to Trivandrum and studies the position of education here, the first question he will ask is not whether we need a University but why we do not have a University of our own. I, as an educationist in this State, consider that it is rather *infra dig* for us to continue to be attached to the Madras University. Our resources are prefectly adequate for the establishment of a University of our own. But, Sir, the present decision is not based on considerations of dignity or prestige. It is based on the essential needs of the country. Sir, a University as a seat of learning is an antiquated ideal. University as an instrument for the service of the community is the new and modern ideal. And

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that is the ideal which the Government have accepted; and it is under the inspiration of that ideal that the plans and programme of the proposed University will be developed.

Look at our resources, Sir. We have nearly 300 English schools of which about a hundred are high schools. We have about 30,000 pupils in our English high schools. Every year about 5,000 candidates sit for the E. S. L. C. Examination. We have ten colleges, six run by the Government, here in Trivandrum, and four run by private agencies, some of them of more than a century old. Our capital outlay on our Government colleges is nearly Rs. 30 lakhs, and our annual recurring expenditure on our colleges is nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. Besides these, we have a number of quasi-educational institutions like the Public Library, the Museum, the Chitralayam, the School of Arts and the Department of Archaeology which are expected to render valuable co-operation and assistance in carrying out the programme of the University. And, as I said, our academic and administrative personnel is quite sufficient and adequate for running a University on modern lines. Many of us in the educational field have had experience of the working of other Universities. We have been in other University bodies, and we know how a University is to be run. The qualifications and competence of our staff, not only in Government colleges but in private colleges also, have been recognised not only by the Madras University but by other Universities also.

Now let me give you some more details about the programme of the University. As I said, we are going to concentrate on technological courses. That does not mean that we are going to stifle culture. Already we have in our Arts College, Science College and Sanskrit College certain cultural and academic courses. These course will continue as they are; only we are not going to be extravagant in the matter of developing these courses. They will continue as they are and will get only such encouragement as funds strictly allow. But the University, as I have already stated, will concentrate upon technological courses. We are going to have courses in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and transport engineering. Especially with the present policy of the Government, to reorganise, manage and control transport in the country, we shall need trained men of all grades for the successful prosecution of that policy of Government. I cannot give you further details about these various technological courses, because we are waiting for the appointment of a technological expert who shall be able to prepare detailed courses with regard to the three subjects I have just now mentioned. Then, Sir, the Chief Engineer having brought to the notice of Government that there is great need not only in Travancore but throughout India, for architects and architectural draftsmen, there is a proposal to open a School of Architecture. Then again, as Director of Public Instruction I realised that geography is badly taught in our schools. It is therefore proposed to have a diploma course in geography to train our secondary school teachers to enable them to teach geography better in our schools.

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

Coming to the research side of the University, it is proposed to establish a Central Research Institute of Applied Science. Now we find that there are isolated research units attached to various departments. There is the Industrial Laboratory with an Industrial Chemist; in the Agricultural Department, there are the Biochemist, the Entomologist and the Mycologist. There is the Food Analyst. There is the Water Analyst. There is the Bacteriologist. There are a number of small units which are not doing as much service to the industrial development of the country as one has a right to expect. Partly for lack of adequate supervision and guidance, partly for lack of funds—we give, only a small grant for books and appliances to each one of these; and naturally they are not able to buy the expensive journals and apparatus that they require for research—partly due to such limitations, these various isolated research units are not able to do much useful work at present. It is proposed to bring them together and to coordinate them in a central research institute under expert guidance and supervision. And as funds allow and opportunities arise we will add more new sections to this Institute. For instance, there is tea research. Planters are interested in certain problems regarding tea cultivation, problems such as moisture, fermentation and so on. If the University has a research section which can undertake the investigation of these problems, I am sure the planting community will readily come forward with an endowment for such work in our University. Similarly, there is the question of the economic utilisation of forest products. I am now carrying on correspondence, on the development of fisheries research in the State, with a very competent gentleman. If feasible, fisheries research will also be provided for. As I have already indicated, as funds allow and as we feel confident, that really important work of a practical character can be turned out, new sections will be added on to this research institute from time to time. I have already told you that we do not propose to provide for purely academic and abstract research; we shall have only researches directly bearing in the economic needs of the country. Now we have the Central Stores Purchase Committee. That Committee will require all kinds of scientific work such as the examination of samples and the testing of materials. This work also can be done in the Central Research Institutd.

Then, Sir, there will be a fairly strong Oriental Faculty. I have already referred to the University Committee and to the discussions that have taken place on the floor of the Legislature in this country. You will find that public opinion has been, favouring the University Scheme in Travancore, partly out of love and attachment for, Malayalam literature and for Kerala art and culture. The University will not only be the custodian of Kerala Art and culture but it will supply the intellectual stimulus for the progressive interpretation of Kerala Art and culture, so that Kerala can make its own valuable contribution to the renaissance of art and literature, of philosophy and religion in India. For this purpose, the resources available in the College of Arts, in the

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Sanskrit College, in the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and possibily also in the Palace Granthapura, will all be coordinated, and there will be an Oriental Faculty which will, to start with, specialise in Malayalam, Sanskrit and Tamil. Later on, when funds allow, our Muslim friends will find an Arabic Chair also in that faculty; or if the rich Muslims of Alleppey, will immediately come forward with an endowment for an Arabic Chair, a Chair will be instituted even at the start. Similarly, later on, there will be Chairs for Hebrew and Syriac.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: How does the member know that the Muslims of Alleppey are attached to the University scheme?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The member is perfectly inaudible

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will proceed.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: This Oriental Faculty is not going to cost us much; it will not be an expensive proposition. We have already got the material. This faculty also will have a section for research into the history and antiquities of Kerala. The resources of the Archaeological Department, the resources of the Department for the Preservation of Vernacular Records which is now being reorganised, will all be used by this faculty of the University.

Then, Sir, what will be the type of the new University? The new University will be a teaching University but it will also make provision for the admission of the existing private Colleges. In Trivandrum now we have six colleges run by the Government. Each of these colleges is functioning as a small, isolated, self-contained unit. There is very little social or intellectual contact among the students and staff of the different colleges. This resources are not put to the best use, because they are not coordinated and integrated. There is, also, a certain amount of waste, and duplication. All competent educationists are agreed that a teaching University is a better type than an affiliating University and is fruitful of better results. It is therefore proposed to organise a teaching University at Trivandrum, grouping all the colleges, as far as possible, near each other.

Already the Government have placed at the disposal of the University Office the Flagstaff house formerly occupied by the Commandant with its spacious grounds of 18 acres. This is only within a few yards of the Science College. It is proposed to bring the Arts College into some building near the Science College. The Law College which is just a furlong away from the Science College will not be disturbed. In course of time a building for the Oriental Faculty also will be built on the grounds of the new University. Government intend to place at the disposal of the new University the whole of the grounds and buildings of the Travancore State Forces on the main road as soon as they are able to find accommodation elsewhere. The University will thus have a compact and extensive area.

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MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: May I know from the honourable member whether the existing colleges outside Trivandrum will be affiliated to the new University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I am coming to that presently. I am now dealing with a teaching University. I shall come to the affiliating functions of the University, presently. Unless the University becomes a compact body, it would not be possible for the new University to co-ordinate and integrate the teaching units to bring the staff and students together and to create what may be called a University atmosphere and a University life. Sir, the advantages and value of a university life and a university atmosphere are inestimable. That is what has made Oxford and Cambridge famous among Universities. This University atmosphere is now lacking because of the fact that each of these colleges is a self-contained unit affiliated to the Madras University and having no real organic connection with the other units. But at the same time we cannot write on a clean slate. We have got certain colleges in the State. We have got four private colleges, two of them second grade, the Nagercoil College and the Kottayam College, and two of them first grade, one at Changanacherry and the other at Alwaye. These colleges are there. They have made their own contributions to education in the State. They cannot be left out. They are willing to come in. They have expressed their willingness to join the new University scheme, and they have asked for certain assurances. Some of them have already been given. Others are still receiving our attention and an advisory committee has been appointed to assist me, and the Principals of the two First Grade Private Colleges and the Director of Public Instruction are among its members. This advisory committee has considered most of these proposals which are now placed before you. These proposals will now be submitted to the Government of India who have kindy agreed to give us their advice when they are consulted. That is the position.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH: May I know from the honourable member whether new colleges will be permitted in the mofussil by the new University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, it is not the intention at present to provide for fresh affiliation of new colleges because the coming of new colleges will be a source of weakness. Affiliating university everywhere has been condemned because when too many small units come up in all sorts of small nooks and corners it will be difficult to maintain the grip upon university standards. Therefore there is no provision at present for the creation of new colleges in the moffussil.

MR. PUTHUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): May I know what assurances have already been given to the Changanacherry and Alwaye colleges referred to by the member?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Such as for instance that the present maintenance grant and hostel grant that they are getting will not be interferred with, that such activities as they have been carrying on and such religious instruction as they have been giving should not be

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disturbed, that they should have adequate representation on the governing bodies of the University, things of that kind which are readily acceptable.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): May I know from the honourable member whether the Scott Christian College at Nagercoil has agreed to come in?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir. I am very happy to say that the Principal of that College has agreed to co-operate most willingly with the scheme and like the Principals of other colleges of course he has also raised certain points.

MR. E. JOHN PHILIPOSE (*Thiruvalla*): May I know from the honourable member whether the scheme will in any way prevent further expansion of activities as far as mofussil colleges are concerned?

MR. C V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That is a matter that should be left for the future. Each application for further expansion will be considered on its merits. As far as I can see at present the University scheme will neither explicitly provide for further expansions nor preclude such possibility. Each case will be considered by the University authority and the Government on its merits if and when it actually arises. I know as a matter of fact, as Director, something of the financial conditions of these colleges and I know that this matter is not of any immediate importance.

Now, Sir, I was dealing with the question of the type of University and the constitutional machinery of the University. As I have said, the private colleges have asked for adequate representation in the governing bodies of the University. You will find that in the Syndicate which is the highest executive authority of the University both the Principals of the two first grade colleges at Changanacherry and Alwaye are ex-officio members. Now, the highest controlling authority in the University will naturally be His Highness the Maharaja who it is hoped will be pleased to accept the Chancellorship. His Highness will preside over the convocations. To function in his place whenever His Highness may not find it convenient to be present at honorary functions there will be a Pro Vice-Chancellor. There will be a Vice Chancellor who will be highest executive officer. If he happens to be a part-time officer, there will be the Pro-Vice Chancellor. There will be a Syndicate and there will also be a Senate. The Senate will consist of about sixty members. Provision is made there both for nomination by the Chancellor and for adequate representation of this hon. House and of the Upper House and of the electorate of registered graduates. The Syndicate, as I said, will be composed partly of ex-officio members partly of nominated and partly of elected members. In order that the University might come into existence as early as possible in the next academic year, for the first year or two it is proposed to constitute the Syndicate and the Senate by nomination and to bring the constitution as laid down in the Regulation into force after the lapse of a year or two. Steps will be taken now for transitory provisions We will negotiate with the Madras University and see that students who have joined the

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colleges now and are preparing for the Madras University examinations will have full opportunity of sitting for those examinations and getting those certificates and degrees.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH: The Goverment member has already exceeded his time. We have only two hours for this demand and there may be other honourable members who may like to speak on this demand.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have purposely extended the time allowed to the honourable member because it was stated that details were not forthcoming and I wanted the fullest details to be given to the House. In judging of the latitude to be shown to the other honourable members I shall take the extra time given to the honourable member into account.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I have already referred to finance. Our financial commitments are not going to be heavy. We are not going to launch as some other universities did, on ambitious building schemes. We are not going to waste money on huge and stately buildings. We are going to manage as far as possible with xisting buildings, with cheap and useful and commodious housing for the various institutions attached to the University.

One more point Sir. During the course of the general discussion on the budget one or two honourable members said, "What will be the value of our degrees, what will be the value of our products outside Travancore? Well, Sir, I deprecate such inferiority complex. I deprecate such defeatist mentality. There is the Allahabad University which spends about Rs. 9 lakhs. There is the Lucknow University whose budget is only about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Madras University spends Rs. 12 lakhs and the Mysore University spends about Rs. 10 lakhs. We are not building a University *de novo*. We are not starting something new. We have got all the foundations, all the constituent parts of a university. We are only creating a certain administrative machinery at the top so far as the general university organisation is concerned. We recognise the examinations of other Universities and they will certainly recognise our examinations also. We recognise their degrees and they too will recognise our degrees. If any difficulty should arise negotiations will take place. We will place our syllabuses and curricula of studies before them. We will ask them to look at them. Then again, in order to see that our standards are maintained, in order to see that the quality of our degrees is maintained, we provide for sufficient safeguards. In all our examination boards, a very good proportion will be external examiners. In our university bodies like the Boards of Studies men from outside who are conversant with university standards outside will be included. Also the Chancellor has got the right of ordering the inspection of the

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university by some distinguished University Authority from outside. We are providing for such periodical commissions so that our work can be judged on its merits and any suspicion or prejudice can be removed.

Well, Sir, my task is nearly done. I am glad to find that the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party have welcomed the proposal. I am also glad to find that Mr. Philipose in the general discussion on the budget, as the representative of his party, told us that he kept an open mind. He said. "Give us the scheme, give us the details and we will deal with it on its merits." Well, that is an attitude which I warmly appreciate. I am glad to find that Mr. Joseph also only asks for delay. Now, these proposals that I have now placed before you will be placed before the Government of India. After their advice and suggestions are received and, if necessary, opportunity may be given to the accredited Leaders of the parties, either by being co-opted on the advisory board or by some other way to advise us on the various details that will be placed before them. It is our endeavour to meet the points that have been raised by all the sides of the House and by public opinion outside. This University business, Sir, is not a hole and corner affair. It is an affair that touches the public welfare deeply and we are keen that from the very start the University should be able to win the esteem and the affection of the public. Mr. Panickar said that the agriculturist does not want a University, that this is all waste and extravagance and that a few high officers are staging a new stunt. Well, Sir, as I have explained, this University is going to be essentially utilitarian. Practically it is going to help the agriculturist more than the various isolated research units. It is going, as I say, to take an active part in the industrial and economic development of the country and to contribute its share for the industrial regeneration of the country. Sir, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that no Travancorean who has got a shred of patriotic sense will stand up against a proposal of this kind.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: May I know whether there will be any legislation by means of a Bill introduced in this House?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That is a matter that has to be carefully considered. We have prepared our timetable on the basis of inaugurating the University in July 1938. The question is whether it will be possible for a bill to pass through all the stages of legislation in both the Houses. If that is feasible, it will be done. If that is not feasible, it will be issued as a Proclamation by His Highness the Maharaja. Provision can be made for amendments to the Regulation by the legislature.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: May I request the honourable member if possible to tell the House how he proposes to modify the system of secondary education?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Well, Sir, that is a very important point and I am glad that the honourable member has drawn my attention to it.

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PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member will have five minutes and no more.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: As I said, this University is going to be a powerful and effective instrument for the reorganisation and reorientation of the educational system. Now, Sir, one honourable member said, 'Why do you want a University? Why not have a technological institute if it is only technology you are concerned with? Why bring in other colleges? It is because the University is expected through its influence and its momentum to reorganise the whole educational system that we want a university. How that is to be done is a matter that will be further explored. There are two ways of doing it, either by creating separate lower grade and higher grade technical schools which will serve as feeders for the university technological courses or by providing a compulsory practical bias in all general schools or in both ways. Now, Sir, this reorganisation of secondary education is a very big problem which the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are considering. Recently, you would have seen in the papers that two British experts came, studied the conditions in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Delhi and submitted a report. That report will be soon published by the Government of India for criticism. If necessary we may seek their assistance also. In any case, the educational authorities will consider this problem and provide for the reorganisation in either of two ways, namely, creating lower grade and higher grade technical schools or providing practical bias so that the exclusively bookish character of secondary education can be reduced and a practical aptitude can be developed which would predispose and prepare our boys for industrial life.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളും മി: ചന്ദ്രശേഖരനും മി: എൻ. വി. ജോസഫിന്റെ കട്മോഷനെ എതുത്ത് സംസാരിച്ചതു് കേട്ടതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയണമെന്നു ഞാനും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT : Will the honourable member kindly speak up?

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : I oppose the cut motion moved by Mr. Joseph.

PRESIDENT : I did not insist on the honourable member to speak in English. I only wanted him to speak a little louder.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതുക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനുള്ള പ്രധാനകാരണം ഇതാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരു യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഇവിടെ പെട്ടെന്നു അതിന്റെ പൂർണമായ രൂപത്തിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തേയും അഭിമാനത്തേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന

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തിന് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ഡിമാൻറ് മാത്രമേ ഇപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നുമാണു പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിന് നാമെല്ലാവരും ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഞാൻ ഈ സഭാമന്ദിരത്തിലേക്കു് വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി എൻറെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ എന്നോടു് പറഞ്ഞതു ഞാൻ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരിക്കലും വോട്ടുകൊടുത്തു സഹായിക്കരുതെന്നാണു്. അതിനുള്ള കാരണം അവർ കരിവുകൊണ്ടു് വലഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയും കടിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും വെള്ളംകിട്ടാതെ വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അതിനുള്ള പരിഹാരങ്ങളൊന്നും വേണ്ടപോലെ ചെയ്യാതെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കായ്ത്തേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള പരിഭവംമാത്രമാണു്. എന്നാൽ മി: ചന്ദ്രശേഖരൻ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ വാദമുഖങ്ങൾ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉടനടി യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് കർഷകർക്കു് എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല അക്കൂട്ടത്തന്നെ ഗുണപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമാണെന്നു് തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉടനടി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കൂടി ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സിൻഡിക്കേറ്റിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായി എടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് കുസ്തീയ സമുദായത്തിലെ കാളേജധികൃതന്മാരെയാണല്ലോ? ഇപ്പോൾഉള്ള പ്രൈവറ്റ്കാളേജുകൾ കുസ്ത്യാനികളാണു് നടത്തുന്നതു്. അവകൂടാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാളേജുകളുംകൂടെ ഉണ്ടു്. പണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെല്ലാം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു് എല്ലാം ഹിന്ദുക്കളാണെന്നുകരുതി ഹിന്ദുക്കളേയും അതുപോലെ മറുസമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങളേയുംകൂടി ഈ സിൻഡിക്കേറ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. മറെറാരു സംഗതി ബ്രാഹ്മണഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കോഴിവളർത്തുക, മഹമ്മദീയ സങ്കേതങ്ങളിൽ പന്നികളെ വളർത്തുക, എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഇവിടത്തെ നാട്ടനടപ്പിനും ജനസംസ്കാരത്തിനും യോജിക്കാത്ത വിദേശരീതികൾ ഇവിടെ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കരുതു്. ഇവിടെ നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു പറ്റിയതായിരിക്കണം. അതിനു അനുഗ്രഹമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തു് ഈ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. സർവശക്തനായ ഈശ്വരൻ അതിനുവേണ്ട അനുഗ്രഹം കൊടുക്കട്ടെ എന്നു് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു. സചിവോത്തമൻ

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[Mr.T. C. Kesava Pillai.]

സർ സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ അവർകളുടെ ഈ സദ്ദ്യമത്തെ നാം എല്ലാവരും ഹാർദ്ദമായി സഹായിക്കണമെന്നും, മി. എൻ. വി. ജോസഫ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കണമെന്നും അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഞാനും എന്റെ മറ്റുസ്നേഹിതന്മാരും അതിനെ എതിർക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. D. FRANCIS (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*) : സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്നു ഒരു സർവകലാശാല സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതും ആവശ്യമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നു. ഇതിനെ ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടിയ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴല്ല തുടങ്ങിയതു. 30 വർഷങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും, പേച്ചുകളും നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അതിനു വേണ്ടിയ വേലകളും ഇപ്പോഴും നടന്നുവരുന്നു. ഞാൻ സെക്കണ്ടറി സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുമ്പോൾ (Late Maharaja) കാലംചെന്ന ശ്രീമൂലം തിരുനാൾ മഹാരാജാ അവർകൾ, അന്നത്തെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തെ പരിശോധിച്ചപ്പോൾ, വെളിയിൽ ഒരു പാലത്തിന്റെ നീളത്തിൽ പടങ്ങൾ തൊങ്ങവിടപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. അതായതു ഇരുപ്പുപ്പാതകൾ, തണ്ണീർക്കുഴായ്കൾ, സർവകലാശാല, ഇന്നും ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അനേക സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടുമെന്നു എഴുതിയിരുന്നതു. അതിൽ ഒന്നു ഇന്നത്തെ സർവകലാശാല. തൽപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർമെന്റ് ഇതിനായി ഒരുകമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി, അവർകൾ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ തയാർചെയ്തിരുപ്പതായും തെരിയുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ, മറ്റുരാജ്യങ്ങളോടിട കല്വിയിൽ അധിക മുന്നേറ്റം അടൈന്തിരുപ്പതായിത്തെരിയുന്നതു. നമതു പിൻസന്തതിയാർകൾ മുന്നേക്കുവര ഒരു സർവകലാശാല ഏർപ്പടുത്താമൽ പോനാൽ, അതൈപ്പറ്റി പിൻവരുത്തപ്പടവേണ്ടിവരും. ഇപ്പോതു ഗവർമെന്റു നമക്കു ഒരു സർവകലാശാലയെ കൊടുക്കവരുവതു നമതു അതിർഷ്ടം. ആതലാൽ അതൈക്കുടിയശിക്കിരം നടപ്പുക്കുവ്വുത്തക് കേട്ടുക്കൊൾഗിറേൻ.

KAVIYOOR MR. K. K. KOCHUKUNJU (*Nominated*) : സർ, ഗവണ്മെന്റു നടപ്പിൽകൊണ്ടുവരാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സർവകലാശാലാസ്ഥാപനത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇതരരാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയിൽ ഏറ്റവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നു എന്നു നമുക്കു അഭിമാനപൂർവം പറയാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നു മാത്രവുമല്ല നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ക്രമോന്നതമായ വളർച്ചയെ പ്രാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുമിരിക്കുന്നു. അഥവാ നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ചന്ദ്രനിൽ കാണുന്ന കളങ്കമെന്നപോലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും മാലിന്യം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ സർവകലാശാലാസ്ഥാപനത്തോടുകൂടി അതു നിശ്ശേഷം പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടുമെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത യാതൊരു തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാരനും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇതു ഹാർദ്ദമായി ഞാൻ ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തെ പിൻ

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താങ്ങുന്നതു് എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിന്റേയും അതുപോലെ തൊഴിലി ല്ലാതെ അവശതകളനുഭവിക്കുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ അവശലക്ഷങ്ങളു ടെയും ശ്രേയസ്സുദ്ദേശിയെ ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണു്. എന്റെ സമു ദായത്തെപ്പറ്റി പ്രത്യേകം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഈയിടെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ്സിൽ എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും എത്ര സ്ത്രീപുരു ഷന്മാർ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ചോദിച്ച തിൽ വർണവസമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ജീവനക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട ത്തോളം ശരിയായ ഒരു കണക്കു തരാൻ നിവ്വാഹമില്ലെന്നാണു് മറുപടി കിട്ടിയതു്. അതു് എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ആരെയും നീയമി ച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രതിധ്വനി ആയിരിക്കാം എന്നാണു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നതു്. വർഷജലം ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വേഴാമ്പ ലുകളെപ്പോലെ ഉദ്യോഗജീവിതത്തെ മോഹിച്ചു് അലയുന്ന എന്റെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട അഭ്യസ്തവിദ്യർ പലരും എജ്യൂബാർകഴിഞ്ഞു് തൻ നിമിത്തമുണ്ടാകുന്ന തടസ്സങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും നിരാശയോടുകൂടി കഴിഞ്ഞുവരു കയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്ക ത്തക്കവിധം വിവിധതൊഴിലുകളെ കൂടി ക്രോഡീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് സർവകലാശാല സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെന്റു മുൻ പോട്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു കാണുന്നതു് ആശ്വാസകരംതന്നെ. ഈ സ്ഥാപനം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അവശജനങ്ങളുടെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയ്ക്കു് ഒരു പരിഹാരം വരുത്തുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ സ്ഥാ പനം കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ നടപ്പാക്കി തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരി ഹരിക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ വിസ്തൃതമനഃസ്ഥിതിയെ സബഹുമാനം വീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊ ണ്ടും ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തെ ഞാൻ സസന്തോഷം സ്വാഗതംചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I listened with considerable interest to the lucid exposition of the University scheme put forth before this House. I wish to point out to the House certain fallacies that lurked in those arguments. The learned member in charge of the scheme was telling us that the University that is to be started in Travancore will be practically of the affiliating as well of the teaching kind. Already there are several Colleges, in existence in the State, which have been affiliated to the Madras University. Those Colleges will be affiliated to the University to be started here. It follows therefore that the purpose of Government, in establishing the University with the view to give greater knowledge and training in industrial and technological matters, would not be achived by the affiliation of these Colleges. The present Arts and Science Colleges,

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[Mr. M. G. Matthew.]

Training and Law Colleges will continue to be Colleges where arts, science, teaching and law courses will be continued. The proportion of students who already go to the present Colleges may continue to be the same. And the University of the future will be parctically a Technological University and the Engineering, and Mining and Forest Colleges would have drawn only the remaining students for instruction. One important purpose of the University, as disclosed by the honourable member in charge of the University Scheme, will be to give training in the matter of industrial researches inasmuch as the industrial institutions existing at present in the different departments are not able to do their work properly as they are minor institutions. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government certain recommendations made by the Statutory Commission. That Commission recommended that it will be difficult to have separate research institutions in the different provinces and that it will be better to have a centralised institution rather than have research institutions in the different provinces. Efficient work on a common basis can only be made if there is a central institution. I understand that it is the object of the Government of India to ask the different States also to contribute their men, money and experience.

PRESIDENT: Mainly money.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW: Yes. I doubt very much whether the University to be started in Travancore will be able to give adequate advancement for the industrialisation of Travancore. Further, if these different British Provinces and States have a Central research institution, I wonder whether it is necessary for Travancore alone to have a University one of whose main duties will be this.

The next point is that in the Government of India Act there are provisions calculated to have the Degrees of British Indian Universities recognised in the United Kingdom. There must be reciprocity of recognition of degrees granted in British India and the United Kingdom. Where the British Universities do not recognise the degrees granted by any particular University in British India an appeal is provided for to the Privy Council who can call for the necessary information to settle the question.

PRESIDENT: The Privy Council has no jurisdiction over Indian States.

MR. M. G. MATTHEW I do not say that the Privy Council has jurisdiction over the Indian States. What I said was that if the Indian Universities had any complaint in the matter of the recognition of their degrees in Britian they might prefer an appeal to the Privy Council, and a committee of the Privy Council will enquire into the matter to see whether the standard of studies is sufficiently high as to be recognised by British Universities. We are now practically on the threshold of Federation. We hope Travancore will also enter the Federation. Then perhaps, we will have an opportunity of obtaining facilities from the Reserch Laboratories and other central institutions that are established at New Delhi. I was just referring to the recognition of Degrees granted by Indian Universities by British Universities.

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Suppose Travancore Degrees are not accepted by the Universities and the Governments outside Travancore. I do not know how we can get out of that trouble. We will practically be helpless. Even if we say that our standards and curricula are sufficiently high, then degrees may not be recognised by these Universities and people outside Travancore. So my suggestion, in the matter, is that we have yet to think over the matter. We should have before us the University Scheme in greater detail and sufficient time must be given to the members to come to a conclusion.

The earliest commission that reported upon the University Scheme in British India was the Saddler Commission. The Education committee of the statutory commission presided over by SirPhilip Hortog and in which Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Sir Sultan Ahamad and others were members, reported that the standard of education in India was very low and that in starting Universities and Colleges the standard of studies should be raised both in the High Schools and Colleges, without which the students will not be able to understand the courses of instruction imparted to them. My learned friend was referring to the committee presided over by the late Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar. That Committee reported that a University should be started in Travancore. I do not know whether the University Scheme now proposed is in accordance with that report. (*President's bell.*)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: I wish to make a few observations on this motion. It is certainly desirable, Sir, to have a University of its own in a State like Travancore which is far advanced in education.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: We cannot hear him.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Thanu Pillai will please speak up. He may perhaps remember that he is in Court.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: I was telling the House that a University of its own is certainly desirable in a State like Travancore with so much advancement in education. Apart from the question of particular attention being paid to industrial and vocational matters, even from a cultural point of view I am of opinion that we should have a University of our own. But the point has been stressed here not only in the speech of the Director of Public Instruction but also in the speech of the Dewan a few days ago, that we want a University especially because we want to effect such a change in our system of secondary education as would suit the requirements of the situation necessitated by lack of openings in life for our men and women. Sir, in regard to that aspect of the matter I thought I would get more light from the Director, but I must say that I am disappointed. There are two aspects or two parts of the scheme in relation to this matter. Let us consider, firstly, the Collegiate or University courses themselves. What is it that the Director has told us. He says that he is going to open courses in mechanical engineering electrical engineering, and transport engineering. Now, Sir, what substantial change can this effect in so far as the vocational side of our education is concerned. I think very little

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[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

can be expected from what he has promised us. Secondly when I put to him the definite question as to how he is going to modify or change the secondary school courses and curricula he said that that is a matter for consideration after the University is started. There again, Sir, I am extremely disappointed. Mr. Statham was here to enquire into the question of secondary education. He submitted a report which has been before the public and the director for some years now. If the Government really wanted to effect a change one would naturally expect that by this time, when the idea of University is also put forward, the Director would tell us "I am going to make such and such changes in the system of of secondary education".

The House adjourned for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M.

Sir, I was at the question of secondary education. I wish to bring to the notice of the House that one of the points raised by Mr. Statham in his report was to the effect that substantial changes in the system of secondary education could not be made because our association with the Madras Univerity stood in the way. The Special University Officer would readily concede it. If it is so, I ask, should we not begin refrom at the bottom if the attempt of Government is to see that secondary education is suitably modified. I would suggest that we should begin from below. Let us see what changes are needed in the system of secondary education that is existing now. Let us hear the proposals of the Director on that point. Then, let us suit the University courses to fit in with the arrangements that are sought to be made in the system of secondary education. Rather than the University itself formulating a scheme, we will ask the Departmental authorities to formulate a system of instruction for secondary courses and see that the system evolved fits in with the University scheme. Again Sir, in a matter of this kind, the University authorities are not the bodies fitted to organise a sound course of instruction for secondary schools. It is just the other way. They are so academically minded, so much absorbed in cultural matters that they are not the proper sort of people to formulate schemes for secondary education. It should be formulated by the department with the aid of other persons if necessary. I should, as far as possible, insist on seeing that definite proposals are put forward for the modification of secondary education and University courses so arranged as to suit the system proposed. Sir, I am not a believer in the efficacy of a few institutions for collegiate University courses to effect substantial changes in the system of education down below.

Then the Special Officer told us that we have enough resources in men and money. While at that point, Sir, I should bring to the notice of the House a striking fact. Even for our ordinary purposes, we are bringing men from outside. For instance, when a Chief Engineer

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was wanted we got one from outside. I do not mean any disparagement to the officers in the department. For a Darbar Physican again an officer was brought from outside. When Financial Secretary was required, he too had to be taken from outside. Such instances could be multiplied. My point is this. Suppose we start an engineering college? According to the views of Government have we sufficient men, to run that college? Suppose a medical college is opened. Can our officers run it? No doubt there are enough persons in the State who are well qualified in medicine and engineering. With all that we are helpless. Such is the view point of Government. I am afraid Governnent will persist in that view in the case of the University also. Should we expect an inrush of large number of men, from outside in this connection. I would bring to the notice of the House another fact which also contrirutes to this fear. I am affraid, we have not got men of outstanding merit in our educational service. It is true we have had science courses and laboratories for years. But have we men with a record of substantial works by way of research? We have other faculties also but not that stamp of men who would bring honour to a University.

PRESIDENT: As for that matter, even the Madras University have not produced such men in larger numbers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: But Sir, so far as Madras is concerned, its jurisdiction is large. Each College will be able to contribute one or two men. But here our field is restricted. I do not say that our men are inferior in point of ability, and we do not want a large number of outsiders and a body controlled by non-Travancoreans. We are not lacking in men of merit. The tendency should be to push up men of real merit. Under existing conditions men of merit are often ignored and other considerations are allowed to prevail. I can see that a few men with striking distinction in some fiels of knowledge may have to be brought from outside to add to the value and glory of our University.

In regard to the finances, I have to say a word. The Special Officer told us that the annual recurring expenditure on the University will be between Rs. eight and ten lakhs. Evidently this is the figure in view of one or two institutions mentioned by him to be added to the existing ones. As time advances this figure is bound to go up and considerably increased. He also referred to research work and in that connection mentioned the water analyst, food analyst and others. How far these analysts will be able to turn out real work by way of research remains to be seen.

PRESIDENT: The existing institutions in the science branch are turning very fine work and I hope the member is aware of that.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: That may be. But I am referring to research work. We do not know what a well equipped laboratory under an efficient director will cost. The Special Officer does not seem to have taken into account that aspect of the matter. All that has to be considered is fixing the amount of cost.

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[Mr. A. Thanu Pillai.]

Again, Sir, I wish to refer one other point. Why not Government bring this matter in the form of a bill and place it before the House. I suggest that course may be resorted to. I should also, Sir, take objection to the fact that the University has been considered to be an accomplished fact by the Government even before the Legislature discussed the question. Though it is a matter of procedure, there is much to be said against it. Government took the view, that whether legislature agreed or not this is an accomplished fact. That, I submit, Sir, is not a correct attitude especially in a matter of such importance and magnitude.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് ഒരു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നത് നമുക്ക് അഭിമാനകരംതന്നെ. എന്നാൽ നമ്മുടെ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഒന്ന് ഉയർത്തിയതിന്റെശേഷമല്ലെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി വേണ്ടതെന്ന് ആലോചിക്കണം. കഴുത്തുവരെ ചെളിയിൽ പുതഞ്ഞുകിടക്കുമ്പോൾ ശിരസ്സു സ്വർഗ്ഗത്തു തൊടണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കായ്ക്കും. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഏ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനമില്ലാത്തവരാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അനേകായിരം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഉടനെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചവരുടെ ശതമാനമാണ് ഓരോ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെയും നാഗരീകത്തിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡം. പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ക്രൂതലുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന പ്രതിവർഷം നാലഞ്ചുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചെലവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ നാലഞ്ചു വർഷം ചെലവുചെയ്താലെ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനിലയ്ക്കു ശ്രേയസ്കരമാക്കു. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം ഇതിനു വിപരീതമാണ്. ഫ ഫ ഠ-ൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതിൽനിന്ന് ഫ ഫ ഫ-ൽ ഏ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കുറച്ചു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളേ വേണ്ടെന്നുവച്ചേക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കണം. പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്നവർക്ക് ആഹാരം കൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷംവേണം ആഹാരംകഴിച്ചവർക്കു പലഹാരംകൊടുക്കാൻ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമാകുന്ന മാനസിക ആഹാരം നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട സൌകര്യമില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ആലോചിക്കണം. അതിന്റെശേഷമാണ് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയെപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കുവാൻ. ഇതിൽ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുള്ള സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പല കാർഷകയോഗങ്ങളിലുംമറും ഞാൻ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അവരുടെ

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അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നു ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി. യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പദ്ധതികൊണ്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാരമായ പ്രയോജനം ലഭിക്കയില്ലെന്നാണു് അവർ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതു്. തൽക്കാലത്തേക്കു മദ്രാസ് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റികൊണ്ടു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടണമെന്നാണു് അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമം ചിന്തിക്കണം. അതിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കാനാണു് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഇവിടെ യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സ്ഥാപിച്ചാൽ അതിലെ ഡിഗ്രി സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നവക്കു് മറ്റു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലോ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലോ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള പലരും പല നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും മലയാ, സിലോൺ, ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യൻ പ്രാവിൻസുകൾ എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങിനെ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് മദ്രാസ് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ ഡിഗ്രി ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. മദ്രാസിനെക്കാൾ കേമമായവിധത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ ഒരു യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ ഫലം പുറത്തുള്ളയാളുകൾ അറിഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതിനു വളരെ താമസം വേണ്ടിവരുന്നതാണു്. അതുവരെ ഇവിടത്തെ ഡിഗ്രിക്കാർക്കു പുറത്തു തൊഴിലൊന്നും കിട്ടാതെവരുന്നപക്ഷം കഷ്ടമായിത്തീരും. ഇതുകൂടാതെ ഗുണകരവും ആദായകരവും ആണെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഓരോ സ്ഥാപനവും നഷ്ടകരവും ദോഷകരവുമായിട്ടാണു പര്യവസാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ജനക്ഷേമമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചാണു് ഓരോ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റു നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഫലം വിപരീതമായിരുന്നു. വേറെ ഒരു ആക്ഷേപംകൂടി പറയാനുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനമുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഇതിൽ ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കു സമ്പൂർണാധിപത്യം ലഭിക്കുകയും അവർ മറ്റുള്ളവരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇതൊരായുധമായുപയോഗിക്കയുംചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഒരു വലിയ വാദവിഷയമാണു് ഉദ്യോഗാനവിഷയം. അതിലേക്കു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേകഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുണ്ടാക്കി ഒരു വിദേശിയെ മേലധ്യക്ഷനാക്കി ആഫീസിൽ പൂർണ്ണമായി സവർണ്ണ മേധാവികളെയുംവച്ചു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതി ഈ സ്ഥാപനം സംബന്ധിച്ചും വരും എന്നു് ഭയം പലരെക്കെ ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചതിന്റെശേഷംവേണം യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കാൻ. മുൻപറഞ്ഞമാതിരിയുള്ള ദുർഘടങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു് അപകടകരമാണു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേക്കുള്ള ചെലവു് മനുഷ്യനു ആവശ്യമായിവച്ചുപോലെ അത്യാവശ്യകമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉയർന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ

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[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ത്തിനു വൻപിച്ച തുകകളും താഴ്ന്നതരം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് തുച്ഛമായ തുകകളുമാണു ചെലവാക്കിവരുന്നതു്. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ നന്മയെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചുവേണം അവരുടെ പണം ചെലവുചെയ്യാൻ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വൻപിച്ച ചെലവുതന്നെ ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു വഹിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. സാമ്പത്തികവിഷമമുള്ള ഈ കാലത്തു് അൻപതുലക്ഷംരൂപയാണു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു്. ഗ്രാമീണരായ കാർഷികരുടെ ഉന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി സാമാന്യവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അവർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന നികുതികൊണ്ടാണു് ഈ ചെലവുകൾ എല്ലാം നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതെന്ന കാര്യം വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നതായി തോന്നുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാംകൊണ്ടാണു് യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ക്കാര്യം ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വേണമോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള അൻപതു ശതമാനംപേർക്കെങ്കിലും അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടായതിനുശേഷമാണു് ഇതിലേക്കുദ്യമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാക്കാര്യവും ശുഭമായി പര്യവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനക്ഷേമത്തെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ള സചിവോത്തമൻ ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചെല്ലാം നല്ലവണ്ണം പര്യാലോചിച്ചുവേണം ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പുറപ്പെടാൻ. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): Sir, Mr. Kunjithommen and myself were members of the Council in which a recommendation for University was made. It was in November 1922 at the first reformed Council that a resolution was brought forward by one of the non-official members of the Council. It was Sadasya-tilaka T. K. Velu Pillai, Deputy President of the former Assembly who brought this resolution for the establishment of a University in Travancore. I was one of those who supported that resolution. During the discussion, my friend Mr. Kunjithommen, raised the same difficulty. He accepted the principle of the resolution but contended that the time was not ripe then for bringing into effect a scheme for a separate University for Travancore. The same position is now being maintained by my learned friend. He also said that on account of financial consideration it was unwise for the State to launch a scheme involving large expenditure. I suppose this is the same standpoin that he now also takes.

The idea of a University is not a new one in Travancore. So long ago as in 1882, The Revd. Dr. Miller who was a member of the India Education Commission suggested that in course of time Travancor will have to start a University of its own. Several years after, in th

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Christian College magazine he reiterated his opinion that Travancore must have a University of its own. In 1902, our own Professor Mr. Lepper suggested to the University Commission that Travancore should have a University of its own. In 1911, Dr. Mitchel, during the course of his farewell address pointed out the necessity for starting a University in Travancore. In 1917, in answer to a representation made by a non-official member of the Popular Assembly the then Dewan said that it was on account of the pressure of public opinion and on account of the articles in the Press and the opinion expressed in the course of the interview with several leading men that Government decided to appoint a committee to enquire into and to make a report on the question of starting a separate University for Travancore. It was that Committee that made the recommendation of 1919, referred to by the Director of Public Instruction. A majority of the committee recommended to Government that a separate University for Travancore should be established and that in their opinion Aruvikarai was the place best fitted for the purpose. Four out of the 15 members who composed this committee wrote a separate minute. They were of opinion that it may not be possible to start this University because to them it appeared that the scheme was an extravagant one as it involved an expenditure of more than 3 crores of rupees. If Aruvikara was the place to be selected almost a new city had to be built up and for that purpose more than Rs. 3 crores may have been necessary. Their apprehensions were mainly based upon financial considerations. But soon after this report was published the Saddler Committee also published their famous report which revolutionised the idea of starting new Universities in India. The Government therefore thought it necessary to postpone the scheme for the time being. Five years later the very same member who made the representation in the Assembly brought forward the resolution in the Council which I have referred to. That resolution was withdrawn on the assurance made by the Government that they would appoint a Committee to investigate the question and make suitable recommendation. The resolution was worded to the effect that *immediate steps* should be taken to start a separate University. That was the resolution on which Government took action. Having made that recommendation and the Government having acted upon that, are we now justified in saying that we do not want a University? From the trend of the discussion here I gather that there is no difference of opinion with regard to the necessity for a separate University for Travancore. But what some of my learned friends want is that the scheme should be postponed. I submit that we have had sufficient discussion on educational matters both in regard to the Statham Committee and on this question of the University at the time of the resolution and after the report was submitted. We have had sufficient time for consideration and from the nature of the former discussion on this matter I am led to the conclusion that such discussions will lead to no definite conclusion. Each one will have his

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[Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.]

own opinion to advance and in a matter of this kind there is bound to have differences of opinion. It will not be possible to bring about uniformity of opinion on the vast question of educational reform and we have, to a certain extent, to depend upon the opinion of experts and of persons who have sufficient experience in such matters. Further, we will not be true to the traditions of this House if we are to go back on the recommendation made by this House itself and to say that we do not want a University now.

MR. KAINIKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery cum Peermade*) : Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks on the subject. I have come across friends who support the scheme on principle and who oppose it on principle. I must make it clear at the very outset that I find it impossible either to support or oppose it on principle. To me it is not a question of principle at all. I would approach the scheme in a purely utilitarian spirit and I would judge it purely on its practical merits. Is there the need for a University? If there is the need then what should be the nature of the University to satisfy that need? Does the University in the mind of the Government conform to that description? Will Government stick to their business and make it a success? And have we the personality that is required to be the life and guiding force of the University? These are the points that I would consider in judging the scheme.

Criticism was raised in this House to the effect that the University, so far as it is understood, will be of use only to the rich, for those who can afford to send their children for higher education. I must say that for that purpose a University is not necessary and I am sure no Government will ever think of starting a University for that purpose. Those who are rich can even now send their children for higher education to foreign countries. If we are to have a University it would certainly be of greater help to those persons who cannot afford to spend so much money on their children's education. I would say that it is especially the ordinary citizen that the University should and would benefit.

Any one who knows anything of education in this country would certainly admit that there is immediate necessity for making substantial alteration in the educational system. And anybody who has got any practical experience of the working of our educational system would with equal readiness admit that it is impossible to make any substantial change unless and until we are free to frame and follow our own independent educational policy. I hope I would be excused when I say that I have had some experience in teaching, in inspecting, in managing and in examining, in prescribing and preparing text books; and I must say that we are getting choked. We, as members of the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board, have come across a hundred situations and circumstances, where we found our way blocked and blocked unbreakably. In the Examination Board we had several occasions when we felt it necessary to make substantial alterations in the curricula and yet found it impossible. The vernacular side of our

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education is already ignored and the English branch is constituted purposely to prepare students for the University. The fourth, fifth and sixth forms are intentionally Pre-University classes. The curricula and syllabus are prepared to suit the University, examinations are conducted according to the suggestions of the University and the promotions are made with the approval of the University. After having done all these things, after having issued them certificates which contain only one sentence namely that they are eligible for college admission, we stand back and with arms akimbo ask "why do these boys and girls rush to the Colleges?" I ask, where else should they go? They have been trained for that, they have been sent out for that. My wonder is not that so many go to the colleges but why even a few stand behind.

The only escape from this situation is that either we must separate our schools from the University or we must separate ourselves from the University. The first is impossible and the scheme before us is the second. We must necessarily separate ourselves from the Madras University if we want to follow an independent educational policy. The one pressing need of the day is the creation in the minds of our younger generation a liking and aptitude for independent professions which would enable them to lead a happy, at least centended, life. This can be achieved only with the development on an independent educational policy and it is for that that a University is absolutely necessary.

I heard members remark here that the Travancore University will not have its proper value outside. I consider it a most ridiculous proposition. If United Provinces, a much smaller Presidency, can afford to have six Universities Madras can certainly afford to have one more University. I have no fear about the Universtity not having its proper value outside. Moreover, if we are to accept this as a valid objection, I ask when can we start a University? I would ask the critics if they can suggest some test by which we can previously ascertain if the University will be valued by the outsiders or not. Our duty that of Government and the public, is to see that our University has got real value. Work out the University efficiently and leave it there. It will get the value it deserves.

One thing I wish to emphasise. I am told by Government that the idea behind the University is precisely what I have described and for that we are told that technical schools and technological and engineering colleges will be started. As Mr. Thanu Pillai pointed out that will not solve the problem. The one thing most urgently required and the one thing for which a University is inevitable is to give a definite vocational bent to our general educational system. In reply to a question from Mr. Thanu Pillai the Special Officer for the constitution of the University, answered, and I am satisfied with the answer, that such a bent will be given to the general educational system. More than that assurance is not required at this time. The Statham Committee report is before us. It is not necessary that at this stage the Government

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[Mr. Kainikara M. Padmanabha Pillai.]

member should take up the time of the House by entering into the details. The Statham Committee has made concrete suggestions and they have been fully discussed in the Assembly. We have the scheme. What we do not have is the freedom to carry out the scheme. With these words, I support the Demand.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by Mr. N. V. Joseph. But in doing so I put my faith on the readiness of the present head of the administration to do what is best for the country. Sir, it is well-known that the initiative in all reforms has to proceed from the Dewan. But there had been cases in which the policy pursued by one Dewan had been totally abandoned by his successors. People from outside who come here as Dewans will have each of them preconceived ideas.

PRESIDENT: If the honourable member dwells too much on Dewans from outside he will not have time for the discussion of the subject.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am developing my arguments. Many of the heads of departments often happen to be men from outside with no permanent interest in the country. So they will not wrake up a scheme which is not to the liking of the Dewan. The country is happy that the present Dewan has identified himself with the State in such a way that we look up to him in confidence. My point is that there should be some continuity of policy and the present Dewan should stay here to work up the scheme to its completion. Otherwise there is no meaning in it.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agasteeswaram*): Is it a condition precedent to it?

PRESIDENT: It is an offer to get my term extended.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I have got numerous examples to illustrate my point. The present Dewan was able to correct some of the mistakes made by the previous administrations by handing over the Rubber Factory and the Thuckalai Sugar Factory to private agencies. So this House should be very careful to prevent the proposed University falling into a similar danger afterwards.

Another point is with regarding the possibility of difficulties arising in the control over University. Sir, in this country there is much of communal jealousies and misunderstandings. The other day this House was treated with several speeches which showed mutual suspicion.

Sir, all the private Colleges in the State belong and are governed by the followers of one particular religion. The Hindus of the State have no Colleges of their own and therefore the representation they will get in the proposed University Bodies will be very poor. The result will be that members of one community will muster strong in the University bodies. That will be very dangerous. I hope Government will duly consider these aspects of the question.

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MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: Do you support the principle of communal representation?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I do not at all support.

PRESIDENT: I think I must intervene at this stage to make a statement. By 2.40 the debate automatically terminates. Before the Special Officer replies I shall allow one more member to speak.

MR P. VIVEKANANDAM (*Nominated*): 'Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The reasons for doing so is that the ideal of having a University of our own is a desirable and necessary one. The first University to be established in India on modern lines was the Calcutta University which was started in the year 1857. Then Madras and Bombay followed suit.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: On a point of order. The honourable member is reading from manuscript.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Vivekanandam, please go on. The time at your disposal will expire before you answer to interruptions.

MR. P. VIVEKANANDAM: The University Act says that that the object of an University is to give encouragement to His Majesty's subjects in the matter of education and for the purpose of ascertaining by examining persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literate science and art and reward them by academic degrees as evidenced by their respective attainments. Here so many Committees were formed so as to discuss whether the Travancore University is to be one of the type of the Madras University or of a different type. But all these Committees were unanimous in their conclusion that a University for Travancore is highly necessary. And in case a Travancore University is going to be established. I would remind the House the words of Acharya P. C. Ray that the present Universities are like extinct volcanoes where students after taking their degrees walk about the streets without getting any sort of employments. There must be a certain amount of principle underlying this University. The spirit of toleration should prevail amongst the members of the University in regard to the students. There may be members from various communities in the University. If a residential system is adopted there will be the less likelihood of having any kind of the communal feeling.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, in the limited time at my disposal I can only reply to one or two points raised by some of the honourable members. Mr. M. G. Mathew asked whether the University scheme is a new scheme or an extenion of the old scheme. Well, Sir, there was no old Scheme though there were reports by Committees and the reports only stated that a University for Travancore was desirable. This is the first time when a definite scheme is placed before the House. What has happened to the old proposal is that it has been revitalised by the present Dewan with new ideas and new ideals. A scheme based on those new ideas and new ideals has been formulated.

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[Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.]

Sir, I am really grateful to Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai for having relieved me of my task by answering one or two observations made by Mr. M. G. Mathew and Mr. Thanu Pillai. Mr. Padmanabha Pillai is an old and valued associate of mine in the field of education.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Is it because of that he supported your scheme?

MR C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, whether he supports me or not, Mr. Kainikara Padmanabha Pillai knows much about education and his views merit consideration. The next point that I have to deal with is the question of secondary education. Before we can tackle the problem of secondary education at all we have to separate from the Madras University. Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that our course of education from the preparatory class to the 5th Honours class is completely dominated by the requirements of the Madras University. Unless we get freedom from the Madras University, we can't even touch the problem of secondary education.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Sir. ... ...

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has not yielded his place.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Then again when we start a network of technical schools we need teachers. For that we have no qualified and competent hands here. For this we have to import teachers from outside. When our young men are given training in technical courses we need not import outsiders for this purpose. With regard to Secondary education, we have already begun by way of experiment to divert 5th Form students to technical schools for vocational training. The University is going to reorganise not only secondary education but also technical education with the help of its technical experts. The advice and guidance of technological experts are absolutely necessary.

One more point Sir I have to answer. The point was raised by Mr. Kunjitommen that there will be communal domination in the University.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member may resume his seat.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: Sir, one question more. Why not have a scheme of Secondary education simultaneously with the founding of the University?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The scheme will be prepared with the help of technological experts, headmasters of schools, the Director of Public Instruction and other educational experts.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is to omit the whole allotment of Rs. 71,522 for Travancore University. The motion is made by Mr. N. V. Joseph.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH: The honourable member has given an idea about how the provision made is to be expended as regards the University Scheme the details of which have not given us any satisfaction,

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and in view of the promise contained in his speech that an advisory committee consisting of leaders of this party will be appointed I request the Dewan President to make a statement.

PRESIDENT: No. The Special Officer has stated that only a rough outline of the scheme has been prepared and no details have been worked out. He has said very succinctly and yet very thoroughly considering all the aspects of the matter. It must be clearly understood by the honourable members that the Government do not want to exercise any dictatorial powers in connection with this question of starting a University. They will formulate the scheme and put it in practice only with the universal consent of the people of the State.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH: In view of the assurance given by the President I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried *nem con.*

The grant was made.

DEMAND V—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—Rs. 7,32,928.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move that Rs. 7,32,928 may be allotted for the Excise Department under Demand V.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: Sir, I beg to move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,513 for Inspectors by Re. 1 to discuss the necessity for improving the quality of salt sold at Munambhom Salt Depot.

Sir, I may congratulate.

PRESIDENT: Order. Order. A little late.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: In the course of the budget speech, my friend Mr. Mackar Pillai referred to the fact that the salt obtained at the Munambom Depot is inferior in quality and practically half of the quantity of the salt purchased from there was soil.

(At this stage Mr. John Philipose passed between the President and the member who was speaking.)

PRESIDENT: Order. Order. The honourable member should proceed this way.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: I wish to bring this fact to the notice of this House. We do not know who is responsible for this. It is very difficult to get good salt from the Munambom Depot. Bombay salt is got only in very small quantities. The salt sold at the Depot is mainly composed of, as I said once, half salt and half soil. I hope the Excise Commissioner will see to this and rectify the defects. With these words I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, the salt supplied at the Munambam depot till 1105 was wholly Bombay salt. From that year Since local salt began to be introduced at Munambam Travancore Factories began to yield more and more salt. When salt is available in the State, the Government should find a market for it within the State reducing foreign import to that extent. Now our factories are yielding much more salt every year than what is required for our consumption. In

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